A New Species of the Genus *Tectodamaeus*  
( Acari : Damaeidae) from Japan

Yoshinari ENAMI¹ and Jun-ichi AOKI²

Abstract: A new oribatid mite of the family Damaeidae is described from Japan under the name of *Tectodamaeus striatus*. It is related to *T. armatus* Aoki, 1984, but is distinguished from the latter mainly by the presence of the spinae adnatae and the striation in the anterior part of notogaster.

*Tectodamaeus striatus* sp. nov.  
[Japanese name: Sesuji-juzu-dani]


Prodorsum. Setae *ro* and *le* weakly sigmoid and almost glabrous. Seta *in* short and minutely roughened. Sensillus long and whip-like, consisting of a dark-colored proximal portion and a thin, winding tip. Three pairs of enantiophyses (*Da, Ba* and *Bp*) well developed. A transverse ridge situated posterior to *Da*. In the middle part, a curved probothridial ridge and a longitudinal prodorsal ridge found on each side, but no tubercle on them. Lateral part around insertion for leg I well protruding and angulate. Propodolateral apophysis (P) also well developed. Parastigmatic enantiophysis (S) prominent; *Sa* long.

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horn-like and Sp irregularly rectangular. Whole surface of prodorsum covered with granulous cerotegment.

Notogaster. Hemispherical, with spinae adnatae extending posteriorly as a longitudinal ridge. Several longitudinal stripes found between spinae adnatae. Eleven pairs of short notogastral setae present; 8 pairs of them blunt at tip, roughened with dense warts and strongly curved near at basal part; the remaining setae $ps_{5-3}$ somewhat thinner and more attenuating at tip, being not visible in dorsal aspect.

Ventral side. Anal aperture appreciably narrower than genital one. Anogenital chaetotaxy: 6-1-2-3. Setae $ad$ thicker than $g$, $an$ or $ag$, but not so thick as notogastral setae. Epimeral chaetotaxy: 3-1-3-4 or sometimes 3-1-3-3: setae $Ib$, $3b$ and $4c$ conspicuously long. Enantiophyses ($E2a$, $E2p$, $Va$ and $Vp$) distinctly developed. $Vp$ bearing 2 epimeral setae. Ventral plate rarely with distinct microtubercles.

Distribution. Japan (Honshu and Shikoku).

Remarks. *Tectodamaeus striatus* sp. nov. is easily distinguishable from the type species, *T. armatus*, by the presence of spinae adnatae, whip-like sensillus, short and roughened notogastral setae, and striation in the anterior part of notogaster.

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Fig. 1 *Tectodamaeus striatus* sp. nov., A) Variation in the shape of parastigmatic enantiophyses (Sp); B) Discidium and basal portions of legs III and IV; C) Notogastral seta ($lm$); D) Dorsal aspect; E) Ventral aspect without notogaster.
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**Fig. 2** *Tectodmaeus striatus* sp. nov., A) Femur and genu IV; B) Tibia and tarsus IV; C) Femur and genu I; D) Tibia and tarsus I; E) Genu and tibia III (Legs all antiaxial aspect).

**Table 1** The number of setae on segments of legs I-IV of *T. striatus* n. sp. t: tactile setae; s: solenidia; f: famulus.

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<th>Genu</th>
<th>Tibia</th>
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*Figure in [ ] indicates the exceptional number of setae.*
摘 要
ササラダ類ジュダニ科のヨロイジュダニ属 _Tectodamaeus_ は _Aoki_ (1984) によって創設され、これに属する 2 番目の種をセシジュダニ _T. striatus_ と命名し記載した。本種には、後体部背板前方に 1 対の突起 (spinae adnatae) と何本かの顕著な縦のスジがあることによって、この属の模式種である _T. armatus_ Aoki, 1984 とは容易に区別できる。

Reference